Andrew or will be the party of the party of

Business Notices.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. - We beg to inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring su Southern LOTHING, just manufactured, contains the lar rest ve-ricely of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house-canging from the low-priced up to the finest article in the trade and got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 256 and 250 Broadway, cor. War en-st.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES. - I. M. SINGER &

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES-PROF. WIET-SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1056.
Mesers. BORTON, BRADLEY & Co., Agents for the sale of To Messrs. HORTON, BRADENT at Co., Again wilder's patent:
IRCH'S BALAMANDER SAFE, an improvement on Wilder's patent:
GENTLEMEN: It is no very common now a-days to recommend
swery thing good, lad, and indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to
the public, but I should not do my daty did I hesitate to say that
I think the above Safe has no superior. During the late lire in
our city my papers were exposed in one of these Safes for 52
hours to the most intense heat without injury except retting
wet by large quantities of water having been thrown upon the
Safe before it was taken out of the rules.
Your, respectfully,

Yours, respectfully, amanders of any desirable size or pattern and of im-finish, secured by BRENNAN'S POWDER AND BURGLAR. PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Manufacturers' Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PRIZE-STEER BEEF .- The BEEF of the extraordinary great "four-year-old steer, "Likuvi, Gen.," so tril noticed in your Cattle Report (Tuesday, 24th inst., will ready for show and sale on Friday (instead of Seturiay), the last day of February, at the Stalls Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Ma Ket.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Why is

WIGS -- HAIR-DYE -- WIGS. -- BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourens have improvements peculiar to the house. They are celebrated all over the world for their gradient beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The large and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying before more by Broadway.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Breades.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1256.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten fer cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th ins.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 31 .- On the fourth ballot Mr. Nicholson of The Washington Union was elected Printer to the Senate. Mr. Seward made an elaborate speech on Central American affairs, going for a full American interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. Adjourned.

House, Jan. 31.-The session was spent in an unsuccessful attempt to adopt a Plurality Rule. A resolution to elect Win. Smith of Virginia Speaker by ballot was lost by a very close vote. Adjourned.

The weather yesterday was hardly warm enough to make an impression on the snow. At midnight it was snowing gently.

The particulars of the recent slave tragedy in Cincinnati are given in another column.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news will be found under our telegraphic head.

THE PATH OF VICTORY.

For the present, the friends of Freedom have but two agencies through which they can act definitely in aid of their principles. These are, first, voluntary associations and, second, the State Governments. Until they can get control of the National Government, which will come about in process of time, they must be content with an energetic use of these two instruments. To a party whose chief object is the patronage and plunder of a National Administration, the failure to obtain a national success is discouraging. It should be quite otherwise with one bent on vindicating and establishing vital principles. Such a party can afford to wait, confiding in the sure triumph of truth and justice in the end. Besides, what we are now after is to arrest the spread of Slavery. If we can do this, by whatever means, our main object will be accomplished.

is incalculable. Almost anything in this world can be done by men and money, wielded by intelligent individual or associated enterprise. By these means continents may be subdued, towns planted, cities built, States erected. With the great modern civilizer, steam, men in these days may go forth anywhere and everywhere, where there is no population or small population, and extemporize Governments to suit themselves, without stopping to ask aid, protection, or countenance, of any existing power. It is enough that they go clad in the panoply of justice and truth, to justify, before mankind, all their acts of independent mobility. Arbitrary Governments, slaveholding or slavesprending Governments, can afford no real and lasting if indeed any check to such movements. The men who subdue nature and plant civilization, become the ereators of new rather than the subjects of old governments. The present man rises over past legislation. The individual becomes greater than the State. Hence it is that we may well point to associate enterprise as a power in behalf of Freedom greater than any that can be brought to oppose it. We may safely pit it against all the doughface and slaveholding legislation of the age. Let us have this instrument, for our purpose, and

we can whistle down the wind the trumpery cries of such adventurers as Pierce and Cushing, who are striving to establish the legal supremney of Slavery. Let the North furnish men and money, settlers and Sharp's rifles, and these two political assassins shall be taught the way of Liberty better than they have ever yet learned that lesson. They accidentally wielded the Executive arm of the National Government to-day, but two years hence will see these two men subsided to their original spheres-the one a second-rate New-Hampshire politician-the other an ambidexterous, questionable citizen of the still, old Puritan town of Newburyport; their opinions and power just equal with that of any two average Yankees on the street. Indeed, that the Emigrant Aid Society, well backed, is more than a match for all the Pro-Slavery legislation of Congress, and all the Kansas Messages of the Executive to boot. But it must be well backed, and we trust its backers are aware of their elevated agency, and ready for the discharge of their whole duty. Give us, then, men and money, settlers and Sharp's rifles, and let us see if private associate enterprise in behalf of liberty is not stronger than the combined rascality of every branch of the Government against it.

Meantime the Free-State Governments, the remaining agency of Freedom, should be gradually getting their batteries in readiness for duty. Let the Free-State craft begin to swing into line one by one. When we shall have got the Governor, the Judiciary, the Legislature, of any one State clearly, distinctly, and permanently on the I paper. We have had the curiosity (and the cour-

right side, we shall have taken an important step. We shall then have obtained a nucleus which will serve as an earnest of the final attitude of all the Free States and the peaceful triumph of our cause. There is not one only, but many of the States, which will soon exhibit themselves in this attitude. A principal and leading duty of the Republicans should be to work steadily and patiently

for their multiplication. As to the immediate and full success of a great movement like that of the new Republican party, it is too much to expect. It may come early-it is sure to come at last. But our triumphs are probably destined to come gradually, in detail, and it may be when we least expect them. The field is rich beneath our feet, for it is the soil watered by the blood of martyrs to Liberty, who have fallen in every age. Our duties are lighter and every way less onerous than have been imposed upon those who have preceded us. The more shame will it be to us if they are not discharged with faithfulness and alacrity.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Lest we should be accised of doing injustice to the Pennsylvania Doughfaces, we give to-day the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee of their House of Representatives on the question of the transit of slaveholders and slavetraders with their slaves through that State. The counter report of the minority we have already printed. This question is of the greater interest as it is the very point made in the Lemmon case prosecuted by the State of Virginia, and to come on shortly for a hearing before our Court of Appeals.

The State of Virginia seems just at this moment to have its hands full of lawsuits growing out of Slavery. We gave the other day an account of a ridiculous bill, reported by a Special Committee to the Virginia Legislature, touching the case of James Parsons, jr., indicted in Pennsylvania for an attempt at kidnapping. This bill, after setting out that Parsons was only attempting to recapture a runaway slave, absolutely forbade him, under heavy penalties, to appear to answer the indictment-notwithstanding he was under recognizance to do so; assumed to indemnify him for any sum he might forfeit in consequence of this non-appearance; and provided, in case he should be ever again arrested on this charge, for certain retaliatory proceedings against the persons and property of all citizens of Pennsylvania that might be found in the State of Virginia.

This bill, however, seems to have been intended merely to let off a little steam. It was recommitted, and another was reported setting out Parson's story in its preamble, declaring the unwillingness of the Legislature "to have him tried upon the testimony of negroes and perjured persons;" indemnifying him for all the expenses growing out of his non-appearance authorizing, the Governor to hand in the bill for the sum of these expenses to the State of Pennsylvania through the Governor and Legislature; and also authorizing similar proceedings in case of every other person arrested under similar circumstances; and in case of Parsens's rearrest, directing the Governor to demand his release, and to seek it by writ of habens corpus; and if without success, then to call the Legislature together.

The bill, however, even in this modified form, did not pass the House without a warm debate. Those who opposed its passage, not during apparently to state their real objections, put their opposition on the ground of a clause in the Constitution of Virginia, which provides that no bill shall emirace more than one object, whereas this, they insisted, embraced two objects, if not more. In spite, however, of all objections a motion for recommitment was lost by 42 to 54; when the bill was passed by 101 to 12.

In the Senate, however, this House bill was thrown out and another passed, merely providing a pecuniary indemnity for Parsons. At the last accounts the two Houses were engaged in a very pretty quarrel, in the midst of which Mr. Parsons associations in laying the foundation of Free States is incalculable. Almost anything in this world can be done by men and more wielded by intalligant.

Better themes for romances than those they dent thereof whenever the same shall deavoive upon this House—that is to say: the Clerk shall call the roll by States, and each State cast one vote, as the same shall be called and this tories of many of those blighted and the person having the matter will probably be settled by leaving his love of the same shall be called and the person having the matter will probably be settled by leaving his love of the same shall be called and the person having the matter will probably be settled by leaving his love. and his case seemed in danger of being forgotten. Better themes for romances than those they become bail for him, to pay the amount and to whistle for their money. What other treatment have persons who become bail for a slave-catcher any right to expect?

OF NOVELS.

Mrs. Stowe has much to answer for-not merely for the public mischiefs she has done in helping to revive an agitation which the Honorable Senate and House in Congress assembled had solemnly declared to be forever at an end. It was very provoking, we admit, after Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay and Mr. Calboun and Mr. Mason and all the rest of them had been at the pains to shut up the temple of our Janus, and had locked and double-locked it, and put up the bar and the chain, and clapped on the portentous padlock of the Fugitive Slave Act, and proclaimed with tuck of drum and blare of trummet that it was closed forever and ever-it was very provoking, we admit, after all this, to have Mrs. Stowe come along and pick all these patent locks, which had been warranted Chubband-Hobbs-proof, with the point of her steel pen, and let down bar and chain and fling the portals wide open, without the slightest regard for the feelings of wise statesmen and godly Doctors in Divinity. But it is not these evils which our Yankee Pandora helped to set loose after they had been so hermetically scaled up by the gods on our Washington Olympus in the casket of Compromise-it is not these that we are now going to mourn over. It is yet another "nova febrium cohors"-a different feverish legion-which she has sent hovering and fluttering all over the landthat suggests a word of comment.

For we apprehend that it is to the success of Uncle Tom's Cabin that we are to attribute the great excitement which has prevailed in the fiction market, and the stimulation which must have been observed by everybody in this branch of domestic manufactures during that time. When it was known that Mrs. Stowe had realized a handsome competency and that Mr. Jewett had amassed a large fortune by acting as her broker in the operation, it was all one as if she had stumbled on a gold mine in her orchard at Andover. Everybody that knew how to write, (and a good many that did not,) began to aspire after the same fortune. Especially did it seem to the fairer half of mankind that a new El Dorado was opened to their adventure. Shut out from so many of the avenues to fortune, here was one that lay broad and fair before them. To be able to conjure a fortune out of an inkstand, with no more potent wand than a pen, to bring their dreams to market and to weave their fancies into merchantable commoditiesthese hopes and possibilities set many a brain spinning and many a hand reeling off the yarns upon

age) to count up the advertisements of new novels that have appeared in THE TRIBUNE for the last year only, and we find them to amount to about two hundred and twenty!-the greater part of them, say two hundred at least, of home make. Indeed, making a very moderate estimate of the crop of the last year and the year before, (of which the harvests were yet more abundant,) we shall be far within bounds in saying that not less than five hundred novels, published by respectable booksellers, have issued from the American press since Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Jewett brought poor Uncle Tom to the hammer. Five hundred novels at the very least! Babbage invented a calculating machine? Why is not a reading machine discovered too? High will be the place of the discoverer in the list of the benefactors of mankind. We know one or two such, to be sure, to whom the world will never know its obligations; but they read chiefly in advance of publication, and their Spartan office it is to strangle the puny or crooked infants that are tied to their own knockers before they can be troublesome to the vicinage, and to expose the ill-conditioned brats which their better-natured neighbors are trying to nurse into a sickly vitality. But, like many other public benefactors, their reward is not of this world.

And out of this immense amount of production how much is destined to live! How many have won even a moderate and beseeming success t Some lucky adventurers there have been in this lottery, but they have been chiefly among those who bought their tickets early. Perhaps the trade has been a little overdone. The competitors for public favor have justled one another in the race, and some have been thrown down and trampled out of sight, and the chance is always greatly in favor of those that have the first start. But they may all be sure of fair play in the long run. The public may be induced by flaunting advertisements to buy a book, but it cannot be bullied or cajoled into permanently liking it. Novels are, in their proper nature, meant to be entertaining; and if they are not found so by the buying public, they die of necessity. The prosperity of a tale, as well as of a jest, "lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the " mouth of him that speaks." No book of real merit ever fails of its final reward, though it may have to wait long for it. And the story-tellers have this consolation and encouragement, that it is stories, after all, that do finally inherit immortal life, sooner than many more weighty and serious contributions to human edification. There was a time when sermons used to be read. Who reads them now !-unless it be those of such scapegraces as Theodore Parker and Ward Beecher. And in this very array of novels which defiled before us just now is to be seen many an old doctrine or new crotchet, masquerading there in motley, which once would have worn the plate-armor of theology, or the buff jerkin of ethics or metaphysics. Catholicism, Protestantism, High Church, Low Church, Slavery, Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Woman's Rights, Moral Reform, and what not else, -bane and antidote-they are all before you. For ourselves, we prefer having our flies on a separate plate. But that earnest people lay hold of such vehicles for the drugs they have to exhibit for the health of the body politic, shows the general appetite for them.

No one can consider these things, ever so care-

fully, and fail to be struck with the immense

amount of mental activity that they indicate. For it must be remembered that not one in fifty, probably, of the novels offered to the trade, ever reach the press. We were credibly told that a prominent publisher once said that the number of manuscripts sent to him, chiefly novels, averaged ten a day-of which he did not use one in fifty. And we were assured by other publishers that from their own experience they believed he spoke within reason. It is easy, or rather it is not easy, to compute the amount of time and pains thus bestowed on an ungrateful public. How many disappointed hopes and broken dreams have those Rhadamanthine readers for publishers to answer for! thers afford, could one get at them. Still, out of all this fermentation some good things have arisen, and we may hope for more. A good novel is one of the best of things, and one of the rarest. He that supplies one bestows a permanent benefaction on mankind. We have not yet added many to the world's stock. But some we have. As long as there are boys left, Cooper will have a public. And Hawtherne has already taken his place among the gods; the only one of his romances he cannot away with, is his Life of Pierce. And we owe is a double grudge, as it was the occasion of his Consulship at Liverpool, on the profits of which we fear he will wax fat and kick at the public. But there is no monopoly in that world where the remance-writer lives. Its fair lands are open to all that can to enter in and possess them. This is a fillibusterism beyond the jurisdiction of President or Attorney. Go forward, then, ye to whom it is given, and conquer kingdoms and build castles, not for yourselves alone, but for all of us to rejoice in. There will be no reclamation against these Annexations. There must needs be a thousand failures for a single success; but that one is worth them all.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR SET RIGHT. The Journal of Commerce borrows from a German newspaper an account of a recent publication of Professor Duttenhofer, one of the members of a scientific mission sent to Surinam to examine the unexplored portion of the colony.

The Professor appears to have deviated from the immediate object of the mission into the publication of a work on the Slavery question-a subject not without interest in Europe as well as America. He is represented as taking a view something like that of Mr. Nott, whose pamphlet we noticed a few days since, admitting that the old system of servitude needs amendment, but arguing in favor of substituting for it, not emancipation but a system

This scheme he rests, according to The Journal of Commerce, on two arguments: first, the inferiority of the negre, which he undertakes to establish on physiological grounds, and secondly, the unsuccessful working of the system of emancipation in the English colonies; and the example of this unsuccessful working, upon which he seems principally to dwell, is the case of the colony of British Guiana, adjoining Surinam on the west, but which he, or at least The Journal of Commerce designates as Demerara—the name of one of the three separate colonies now reduced to the rank of counties, which for thirty years past, or more, has constituted the colony of British Guiana. Of this colony our German professor is reported to give the following account:

"Previous to emancipation, in 1829, there were 404 Previous in the colony, which produced 103,898,617 ibs. of sugar, 9,230,486 lbs. of coffee and 1,596,171 lbs. of cetton. Subsequent to emancipation, in 1849, there were only 196 plantations, producing 60,811,856 lbs. of sugar, 91,656 lbs. of coffee and no cotton; independent of which, the social and moral condition of the negroes, instead of being improved, has become infinitely worse, and with few exceptions they have sunk into laziness, sensuality and pristine barbarity."

It does not appear that the Professor ever visited British Guines. His statements as to produce are derived from official documents familiar to us. The secount he gives of the present condition of the regro population as compared with its condition under Slavery, was probably picked up at the tables of the English planters (or their overseers rather), to whom the principal part of the Surinam plantatiess belong, and who had an obvious interest in believing and repeating everything tending to throw discredit on the working of emancipation.

From information furnished us by an intelligert and impartial witness, who has an intimate knewledge of the condition of things in British Geiana, and in Demerara in particular, derived from a three years' residence there, and communications subsequently kept up with the cokny, we are enabled to speak on this subject with at least as much authority as Prof. Duttenhoffer. In reference to the decrease of sugar, coffee and cotton, the following facts have an important bearing. Under the slave system the total population of the colony decreased regularly at the rate of 33 per cent, or a third of the whole in every ten years-of which the natural consequince was a decrease in produce and abandonment of plantations, which commenced long before the abelition of Slavery. The sugar planters, to supply their diminished gangs, bought up the slaves of the coffee and cotton planters, who also suffered at the same time from foreign competition, and both the coffee and cotton cultitation had been marked for abandonment, before emancipation was thought of. Since the slaves were emancipated the number of births has greatly increased, and the population now receives an annual accession from this source. Int of course these new-born infants cannot work in the field, neither do their mothers any longer work there as before, while the adult population is still liable to annual decrease, though in a diminishing ratio. Besides, many of the laborers now own lands of their own, and raise provisions in-

As to the deterioration in the condition of the negroes, the statements ascribed to the professor are wholly unfounded. Under Slavery they went nearly naked, and were very poorly fed and miserally lodged. Now many of the emancipated slaves own houses of their own, better built and every way more comfortable than the houses of many of our Southern cotton planters. They are well clad and their diet is greatly improved. A large proportion of the rising generation attend schools and are taught to read and write, nor can a country in the world be pointed out where in the last thirty years the condition of the laboring population has been more improved or their character more elevated than it has been during that period

With respect to Surinam, we may remark that instead of adopting the scheme of perpetual serface, the Dutch Government has recently converted the slaves into serfs for twelve years only, after which they are to be entirely free-this twelve years' service being all the compensation which the masters are to be allowed. It is stated, also, in recent accounts from Europe, that a similar policy has been adopted as to the Dutch colonies in the East, where all the slaves are to become absolutely free after the year 1860.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY IN THE HOUSE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday Eve., Jan. 30. Mr. CRAWFORD of Georgia this morning submitted the following resolution:

Be it resolved. That the House of Representative do now proceed to the election of a Speaker in the same way and manner as is provided by the Constistu-tion of the United States for the election of the Presishall be called, and the person having the majority of States shall be the Speaker of the House of Represent atives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. C. said though he had no very strong expectation of the adoption of his resolution, he wished to have a direct vote upon it. He thought this long centest was bringing the House into contempt, and desired Members to rembember that they were a Congress of sovereigns. He looked for the support of the Democratic Members for

Mr. Todd was averse to a proposition so overriding the rules of the House. Gentlemen were here to represent their respective constituencies and not States in bulk. Such a mode of work might do for the Senate, but not for the popular branch of the national Legislature; it would give a minority the power of organizing the House. He showed that the Northern Members represented a great majority of the people of the country, and said that if gentlemen were anxious to organize the House according to the expressed will of the people, they should elect Mr. Banks, the representative of the body of the Northern voters. The adoption of Mr. Crawford's resolution would be foreign to the very genius of our Government. He (Mr. Todd) was in favor of the adoption of a straight Plurality Rule, which would organize the House according to the desire of the people. He moved to lay Mr. Crawford's resolution on the table, which motion was carried by 133 year to 72

Mr. CLINGMAN of N. C. moved the Plurality rule in the following shape:

Resolved, That the House will immediately proceed to vote for Speaker, and after three votes shall have been taken, the House shall again proceed to vote; and on this vote the candidate receiving the highest vote, being a majority of a quorum, shall be Speaker of this House.

Mr. CLINGMAN proceeded forcibly to argue the necessity of an organization, and the absurdity of continuing this contest. He called on the South Americans to come to the help of the Democracy, and elect a conservative National Speaker.

Mr. HERBERT of California wished the resolution so amended as to take effect to-morrow. He spoke in favor of ending the contest. He finally withdrew his amendment.

Mr. LETCHER of Va., briefly opposed the resoution and moved that it do lie on the table. He withdrew in favor of Mr. BOYCE of S. C., who spoke against the Plurality rule, and in especial deprecation of the election of Mr. Banks. He seemed to think it would be the death-knell of the

Mr. BENNETT of N. Y. spoke briefly in favor of the Plurality rule, as the only rule applicable to such cases. The choice was between an election by Plurality and no organization.

Mr. HUMPHEEY MARSHALL gave notice that the country would hold the Democratic party re

sponsible for the election of Mr. Banks. He moved the Previous Question.

The question was just taken on the motion to lay on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered: Yeas 108: Nays 108: a tie : So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Ayes-Bayard Clark, Lewis D. Campbell, George G. Dunn, John Scott Harrison, Solomon G. Haven, Oscar F. Moore, Harvey D. Scott, voted to lay on the table.

Democrats who voted NOT to lay on the table-David Barelay, Thos. L. Clingman, John Hickman, Jehn Kelly, Daniel Wells, jr., John Williams-6. Mr. Bowie of Md., who first voted No, changed

to Yes, making a majority for laying on the table. Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL who had first voted to lay on the table, thereupon changed his vote

to No, and that vote changed the result. Half a dozen substitute propositions were now offered and read for information-not being in order under the Previous Question.

Mr. CLINGMAN called for a vote on ordering the Main Question: Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas, 108; Navs, 107. So the Main Question was ordered to be now put.

An attempt was now made to adjourn, but largely voted down, and the House proceeded to a direct vote on the Plurality rule. Yeas and Nays ordered: Yeas, One Hundred and Siz: Nays, One Hundred and Ten. So the Plurality rule was not adopted. Adjourned.

Messrs. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio and D. Wells of Wisconsin, who had voted with the Plurality men on the previous stages, now changed against them; giving the other side a majority.

The Yeas and Nays on the resolution were as follows:

The Yeas and Nays on the resolution were as follows:

YEAS—Mesers Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Barelay, H. Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bisgham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Erenton, Buffington, Burlingsme, James H. Campbell, Chaffee Erra Clark, Clawson, Clingman, Colfax, Comins, Cevode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edis, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Herbort, Bickman, Hollowsy, Thomas R. Horton, Howard, Kelly, Kelevy, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leister, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Mescham, Killiam Miller, Morgan, Marrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Peinon, Pennington, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Prinsle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sase, Sapp, Sherman, Simmosa, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Tappan, Thoriton, Thorston, Todd, Traiton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldrou, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, Lerael Washburn, Watson, Welch, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—Total, 106.

NAYS—Mesers, Alken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Brosme, Birnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Caruchers, Caskie, Bavard Clark, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, H. W. Davis, Denver, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evons, Florence, Foster, H. M. Fuller, T. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Heroder, Sarage, Scott, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Wus, Smith, Weale, Kender, Rush, Ramuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McJusen, Smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Moore, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Flacips, Perter, Powell, Purvear, Quitman, Rende, Ready, Riccual, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sanders, Savage, Scott, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Win, Smith, Wille, Wheeler, Whilimey, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicofler. Total, 110.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A PLURALITY RULE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribut

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The Plurality rule for a the choice of a Speaker has now been three times moved by Democrats: first, by Mr. Barelay of Pennsylvania; secondly, by Mr. Williams of New-York; to-day, by Mr. Clingman of North Carolina. Everybody is aware that it must ultimately prevail-that the House can be organized in no other way; the Nebraska Democracy know that they cannot possibly elect without it; even the South Americans, if allowed to cheese their man from among the Democrats, must have the Plurality rule in order to elect him. Even if our side should surrender to the stragglers, and let George Dunn & Co. bring them to their knees, we still could not elect without a Plurality rule. Add the votes of Dunn, Scott, Scott Harrisen and Moore to our Banks column, and deduct the six Democrats who to-day voted for the Plu rality rule, and we should have but One Hundred and Four to One Hundred and Twelve against us, in the fullest House we have had for a month. For if you count both L. D. Campbell and Banks in, you must count somebody else out, as our candidate for Speaker, be he whomsoever he may, cannot vote for himself. They who say we might elect by substituting for Mr. Banks some one whom Dunn & Co. would support, do simply ignore the est rules of arithmetic. As to John Wheeler, there is no Member from South Carolina who is not as likely to vote for any earnest Anti. Nebraska man

So long as the Democratic Members hoped that the Anti-Nebraska support could be diverted from Mr. Banks they had a sort of motive for protracting the centest. I do not think they would have originally preferred any other earnest opponent of the Nebruska bill to Mr. Banks; but it had becom a matter of pride with them to make a party so much more numerous than theirs as the Anti-Nebraska change its candidate at their bidding. I think they are now convinced that Mr. Banks will not be dropped-that his friends will not be shivered and shattered-and that, unless a complete concentration of the Democratic and South-American votes on a single candidate, either Banks or nobody must be Speaker. Now the union of Richardson with Humphrey Marshall, Cobb with H. M. Fuller, Broome with Orr, Stephens with Zollicoffer, Bayard Clark with Letcher of Va. may or may not look well in the abstract; yet I think it can never practically occur, because the parties cannot afford it. Each of them would irrevocably be damaged by the coalition to an extent far exceeding the value of the Speakership. I believe, therefore, that most of them would be heartily glad if the struggle were now over, even with Banks in the chair. If such is not yet their feeling, we must wait till it shall be.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856. There was every reasonable promise and expectation that the plurality rule would have prevailed to-day from the auspices under which it was presented, and the apparent disposition on all sides to terminate the contest. It was announced through this correspondence a month ago that Mr. Clingman was willing at the proper moment to break from the trammels of party, and to propose the resolution which he presented this morning In deferring it so long he acted in obedience to the dictates of supposed policy, and for the purpose of more surely effecting the objects at which he aimed. Much excitement was manifested through the hall when the proposition was introduced; for although it had been prefigured, still there was a certain degree of surprise among those who were not quite prepared for this trial of strength.

All manner of expedients were tried to defeat the movement by motions to lay on the table, to postpone, to amend and to override; but the test upon laying on the table was saved by a majority of one, and through the interposition of Mr. Campbell of Ohio, who changed his vote as a set off to Mr. Bowie on the other side, who yielded to the importunities of friends, and abandoned the position which he first assumed.

Upon the direct issue, the plurality was defeated

by a majority of four-106 Yeas; 110 Nays. Six Democrats, Messrs, Clingman, Herbert, Williams, Kelly, Barelay and Hickman, came up courage-ously, and discharged their duty. Mr. Dunn, Mr. ously, and discharged their duty. Mr. Duno, Mr. Scott and Mr. Harrison, Messrs. Haven, Valk, Whitney, Wheeler, with Broome, Fuller and Millward, joined the Coalition against organization, and thus prevented the election of a Speaker, which otherwise, might have been easily accomplished before the adjournment. They, and they pfished before the adjournment. They, and they only, are now accountable for the failure to proceed to public business. With confirmed obstinacy and vindictive malevolence, they will permit no man to be elected, whom they do not dictate, and will lend no aid, unless their prejudices are directly addressed. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, voted with these gentlemen, but for different motives, and it is believed if his single vote could have decomined. is believed if his single vote could have determined the result favorably, it would not have been with-

Opinions conflict as to the future effect of this opinions connect as to the interest enect of this prospect of an election has been by no means hightened. The inducements and the prompting which were expected to persuade recusant Members were as apparent and urgent to-day as they will be hereafter, and having failed on this occasion the hope of a better success on some other is by no means encouraging. There is no reason to suppose there will be any accession from the Democratic ranks, and it is well known that the "scattering" patriots are men more deter-mined in their hostility to Mr. Banks, and more fixed against organization than any other interest in the House. The plain duty therefore of the true Anti-Nebraska men, who have nearly a numerical ascendancy over all the other factions combined, is to yield nothing which principle and duty require them to maintain and to nail their colors to the mast-head, resolved to conquer or to fall where they now are. Let them change the form of prayer of the old Scotch Divine who said:

O Lord, grant that we may be right for Thou knowest we are very decided," and say, O Lord, grant that we may be decided for Thou knowest

we are very right.

Mr. Dallas has returned no formal acceptance to the invitation of the President in regard to the English mission, but information has been received that he will present himself to-morrow, and doubt-less with a view of making the necessary arrangements for entering upon the duties of the appoint-ment immediately. The presence of a Minister at London is now rendered important from the changed condition of our relations, and especially from the fact that Mr. Buchanan has officially aunounced his intention of retiring within the next

three weeks.

The dispatches received from Mr. Wheeler, Minister to Nicaragua, give strong assurance of ability of Gen. Walker to maintain himself where he is, and to distribute his forces in the neighboring States, according to the plan of restoring the deposed President of Hundreds and other refugee officials. Ne advance of the troops called out by Costa Rica, stated to number two or three thousand men, and intended for the relief of Nicaragua, had been made; nor was any anticipated, if these accounts may be trusted. All the statements made by Mr. Wheeler are taken with much allowance here, and therefore it is hardly requisite to warn the public against wrong impressions to be received from intelligence known to be contained in his dispatches. There is no doubt, however, that the conviction is growing in other quarters that this invasion of Nicaragua is likely to prove a permanent one; and it is by no means an improbability that the existing Government, or rather, perhaps, one resulting from it, will have to be recognized, as representing the only legal nationality of Nicaragua. The cooperation of the adjoining States has been too slow to be effective, and its tardiness has inspired a distrust in the ability to command success, even if a response should now

be made to the call for assistance.

For the second time this season the house of the Secretary of the Treasury was to-night the scene of a large and brilliant assemblage of what constitutes Washington society during the Winter sea-Both Houses of Congress were well repre-d, and official dignitaries were scattered through the room in sufficient numbers to show a proper appreciation of the hospitality of Mr. Guthrie.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editoral Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 31, 1856. The Plurality rule was moved to-day by Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, and the previous question immediately seconded. A motion to lay on the table was beaten by one. A very ugly substitute was then moved by Mr. Trippe of Georgia, to elect William Smith of Virginia Speaker by resolution. This was voted down by 110 to 100. It was got in by Mr. Hickman's letting up on the previous question, when Trippe's resolution was moved, and the previous question moved on that, which helped to order the main question. Messrs. Dunn, Haven. and Harrison, would not vote for it, nor would Kelly Messrs. Whitney, Wheeler and Bayard Clarke went it. Mr. Moore voted for it, on seeing it was lost. Had it prevailed, it would still have been voted down on the main question. But meantime the

Plurality rule would have been killed again. We were three better on the vote than yesterday. Messrs. Galloway and Flagler, absent yesterday, and pairs expired, were on hand. Mr. Wakeman was absent on both days, and his pair only took effect this morning. Had we stood as well on pairs yesterday as to-day, the Plurality rule must have

The main question will come up to-morrow. The result is very doubtful.

MR. DALLAS ACCEPTS. From Our Own Correspondent,

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856. Mr. Dallas has accepted the English Mission, has been nominated and will be confirmed to-day, if the Senate has an Executive Session after Mr.

Francis Markoe, of the State Department, will probably be appointed Secretary of Legation to London. He is an old friend of Mr. Dallas.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Secen o'clock p. m .- Mr. Dallas's nomination was taken up in Senate to-day, and though an effort was made to procure its immediate confirmation, it was laid over till the next meeting, unanimous consent being required to depart from the standing rule, and there being one voice in objection. There is of course no doubt about his confirmation

The House proceedings to-day would seem more encouraging for the Plurality, but the Southern Americans are afraid of the effect, and may change their present temper to-morrow. The general feeling now prevailing is that an organization is not remote.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

from Our Own Correspon WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

Mr. Seward's speech to-day was an able and clear exposition of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, elaborately prepared. Mr. S. insists upon an American interpretation of the treaty most decisively, and recommends a year's notice to England of our purpose to demand the strict fulfillment of all stipulations, and should that fail he goes for esercive measures. Some of his views are widely dissented from by his political friends.